



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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OPNAVINST 3591.1D
N09N3
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3591.1D

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: All Ships and Stations (less Marine Corps field
addressees not having Navy Personnel attached)

Subj: SMALL ARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5530.14C
(b) OPNAVINST 5580.1A
(c) OPNAVINST C8126.1B
(d) SECNAVINST 5500.29C
(e) SECNAVINST 1650.1G
(f) 36 USC 40701-40733
(g) OPNAVINST 5102.1C
(h) NTRP 3-07.2.2

Encl: (1) Range Regulations
(2) Qualification Criteria for Pistols
(3) Qualification Criteria for Rifles
(4) Qualification Criteria for Shotguns
(5) Qualification Criteria for Light and Medium
Machineguns
(6) Targets
(7) Small Arms Qualifications Record

1. Purpose. To establish Navy policy and prescribe minimum requirements for small arms training and qualification. This instruction is a complete revision and must be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3591.1C

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all active and reserve Navy personnel both ashore and afloat; and all Navy law enforcement and security personnel (military, civilian, and contract) per references (a), (b), and (c); and to all personnel whose duties require them to be armed. It also applies to personnel whose duties require them to be armed per reference

(d). It does not apply to Navy Special Warfare personnel, nor does it apply to Naval Criminal Investigative Service personnel who are authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties per reference (d).

4. Qualification and Safety Criteria. Enclosure (1) details range regulations. Enclosure (2) contains qualification and marksmanship award criteria for the M9 and M11 9mm pistols. Enclosure (3) contains qualification and marksmanship award criteria for the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. Enclosure (4) contains qualification criteria for shotguns. Enclosure (5) contains qualification criteria for light and medium machineguns. Enclosure (6) contains specific information on all of the targets used for each weapon, including a variety of reproducible targets. Enclosure (7) contains form OPNAV 3591/1 Small Arms Qualification Record. Each enclosure contains an explanation of the weapon condition codes, marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization instruction requirements, and the qualification criteria for each respective weapon.

5. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapons Familiarization Instruction. Before each qualification fire, small arms instructors shall provide marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization instruction per the applicable enclosure. Instructors shall ensure all students are familiar with the range regulations, the particular safety requirements associated with each weapon, the pre-mishap plan, and the specific information regarding the range facilities as indicated in enclosure (1). The training shall also include weapon condition codes, clearing barrel procedures, characteristics/nomenclature, operation, remedial actions, assembly/disassembly, marksmanship fundamentals, weapon presentation, weapon engagement, and the use of deadly force as specified in reference (d). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live-fire qualification shall not exceed one week. Small arms students shall be required to demonstrate their ability to present the weapon, engage the target, and perform remedial actions before live-fire qualification.

6. Disqualifications. Any individual meeting one or more of the following criteria shall not be issued a weapon or ammunition for classroom training or live-fire qualification. This provision does not apply to firearms simulators.

a. Felony Conviction. Any individual convicted of a felony.

b. Psychiatric Illness. Any individual under a physician's care receiving psychotropic medication for a psychiatric illness (i.e. stress, depression, etc.).

c. Convictions for Domestic Violence. Qualifying domestic violence convictions are described in [DD Form 2760, Dec 2002](#). Navy personnel have an affirmative obligation to inform their command if they have a qualifying domestic violence conviction. If any individual is in question as to whether or not he/she has a qualifying conviction, he/she shall consult their local Navy Legal Service Office, or Staff Judge Advocate for legal advice before participating in live-fire qualification. The domestic violence provision does not apply to crew served weapons.

7. Policy. Security of DoD ships, aircraft, facilities, material, and safety of personnel depends, in part, upon small arms proficiency of Navy personnel.

a. A training program shall be conducted to ensure that all personnel whose primary or collateral duties require them to be armed shall maintain proficiency to safely handle, and effectively use the weapon assigned.

b. Commanders are encouraged to support the competitive marksmanship program.

c. Personnel armed with a pistol are divided into two categories: (1) Personnel armed primarily for personal protection, and (2) Personnel armed primarily for security of DoD assets. Personnel in each of these categories shall qualify on their weapon according to the provisions of enclosure (2).

d. The only ammunition authorized shall be government owned, officially procured, and must be issued for use in the weapon carried.

e. For personnel transfers, weapons qualifications are transferable to receiving commands, to include both afloat and ashore commands. Commanding officers are encouraged to accept incoming personnel's qualification status provided it is current.

8. Responsibilities

a. Chief of Naval Operations

(1) Provide policy, procedural guidance, and coordinating action for planning and implementing the Navy's small arms training and qualification program. (N09N)

(2) Provide subject matter expertise in all training curricula development efforts. (N09N)

(3) Define small arms training requirements and establish corresponding proficiency standards. (N09N)

(4) Procure ammunition and weapons to support the Navy-wide small arms and qualification program. (N76)

(5) Ensure that reference (e) includes criteria for awarding marksmanship medals and ribbons and ensure availability. (N09B)

b. Commander Fleet Forces Command

(1) Identify through the Program Objective Memoranda process the resources required to provide adequate ranges, range maintenance, and small arms instructors to support this training program.

(2) Approve firearms simulators for use in firearms sustainment training as indicated in enclosures (2), (3), and (4).

(3) Approve civilian contractors to train and qualify Navy personnel. Contractors approved by Commander Fleet Forces Command may be exempt from the provisions of paragraph 11 of this instruction as long as their education and/or experience meets or exceeds the specified requirements.

c. Fleet Commanders and Other Echelon 2 Commanders

(1) Review existing programs and issue implementing instructions as necessary.

(2) Determine and submit annual non-combat expenditure requirements for small arms ammunition to support small arms training and competitive match programs under their cognizance.

(3) Encourage and support participation in competitive matches and exercises.

d. Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC).
Manage distribution of ammunition to appropriate users. Ammunition shall be requisitioned through NOLSC once a Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA) is established. For the proper requisitioning procedures reference NAVSUP P-724 Latest Revision, Chapter 2 - Ammunition Requisitioning and Reporting, Section 2 - Ammunition Requisition Procedures. To establish a NCEA reference NAVSUP P-724 latest revision, Chapter 5 - Ammunition Stockpile Management, Section 4 - Non Combat Expenditure Allocation Development and Maintenance Procedures.

e. Regional Commanders

(1) Establish a management system to ensure maximum use of range training resources.

(2) Encourage and support participation in competitive matches and exercises.

f. Naval Education Training Command (Center for Antiterrorism and Navy Security Forces)

(1) Coordinate with CNO N09N for subject matter expertise.

(2) Manage the small arms instructor course that meets the current Navy-wide requirements.

(3) Develop doctrine; and tactics, techniques, and procedures for small arms training and qualification per this instruction.

g. Commanding Officers

(1) Ensure that command has effective small arms training and qualification program.

(2) Ensure that all personnel required to be armed are trained in the safe and effective use of small arms per this instruction.

(3) Appoint in writing Range Safety Officers (RSO) to ensure that the range regulations of enclosure (1) are enforced during small arms training. If there is more than one RSO, designate which of the RSOs is the Primary Range Safety Officer of the command.

(4) Make necessary personnel record entries per references (a), (b), and (c) for personnel achieving small arms qualifications as reported on Small Arms Qualification Record OPNAV 3591/1 contained in enclosure (7).

(5) Determine and submit annual non-combat expenditure requirements for small arms ammunition needed to support small arms training programs under their cognizance.

(6) Issue marksmanship awards for personnel who qualify on the applicable courses per applicable administrative requirements.

9. Civilian Marksmanship Training. Congress has recognized and encouraged small arms training by United States citizens through the Civilian Marksmanship Program as described in reference (f).

a. Military small arms ranges are costly training aids and, once constructed, should be fully used to realize the greatest possible small arms training. Consistent with section 3-211 of the Joint Ethics Regulation, commanding officers are authorized and encouraged to extend privileges of using ranges under their cognizance to recognized schools, colleges, police organizations, as well as rifle, pistol, skeet, and trap clubs; provided that such use will not interfere with Navy small arms training.

b. When such use is authorized, the installation commander responsible for the range is required to have a statement of "No Liability" or "Hold Harmless" prepared by his/her local legal office, and executed with a responsible person of the organization requesting the range.

c. Issue of Navy weapons or expenditure of Navy ammunition in support of civilian marksmanship training is not authorized.

10. Line Coaches. Line coaches ensure compliance to all safety procedures, and assist the individual shooters on the firing line. Line coaches are individuals chosen from the command who have demonstrated knowledge and proficiency, have completed the small arms Personal Qualification Standards (PQS) for line coach and the weapons they instruct (whether they are in an afloat or ashore command), and are currently qualified in the weapons and on the courses of fire they coach. Line coaches are designated in writing by the Primary RSO of the command.

11. Instructors. Small arms instructors are those personnel who are military E-5 or above, or civilian GS-5 or above who have completed any one of the following courses:

- a. Small Arms Instructor Course (A-041-0148).
- b. The Air Force Combat Arms Apprentice Course.
- c. The Marine Corps Primary Marksmanship Instructor (MOS 8531), Small Arms Weapons Instructor (MOS 8532), or Marine Cadre Instructor (MOS 8153) Courses.
- d. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Small Arms Instructor Course.
- e. Any firearms instructor course taught by or used by any other federal or state law enforcement agency.
- f. National Rifle Association law enforcement firearm instructor courses.
- g. Any other small arms instructor course approved by CNO N09N after review of the course of instruction.

12. Instructor Sustainment. Small Arms Instructors must qualify semiannually on the courses of fire and with the type weapons they instruct. Instructors that have not conducted small arms training within the past 3 years should seek the most current information from available resources (i.e. schools, current small arms instructors, etc.) before conducting classroom or range training.

13. Student/Line Coach Ratio. During small arms training on the range, the ratio of shooters to line coaches shall be no more than 6 to 1 for requalification of shooters who have previously qualified on the same course of fire and with the same type weapon. For training programs involving new shooters, the ratio shall be no more than 4 to 1 for daytime regular qualification courses. The ratio on the handgun and rifle lowlight courses shall be no more than 2 to 1, and on the handgun and shotgun practical weapons courses, 1 to 1.

14. Range Safety Officers

a. Range Safety Officers (RSOs) are certified small arms instructors who meet the requirements of paragraph 11, are

appointed in writing by the commanding officer, and are tasked to ensure compliance with established range safety rules.

b. RSOs shall not act in the capacity of a line coach while performing the duties of the Range Safety Officer. The RSO may call out the course of fire, or may task an instructor (qualified per paragraph 11) to call out the course of fire under their close supervision while overseeing range operations.

c. RSO shall ensure that a current copy of this instruction in its entirety is available on site during the conducting of weapons qualification.

d. RSOs shall be familiar with, and follow the mishap investigation and reporting procedures detailed in reference (g).

15. Primary Range Safety Officer. The Primary Range Safety Officer is an RSO appointed by the commanding officer. The Primary Range Safety Officer is tasked to ensure all RSOs comply with established range safety rules, and to appoint individuals to serve as line coaches for the command.

16. Marksmanship Awards

a. A marksman, sharpshooter, or expert is a person in any grade or rating who qualified by firing the standard service pistol or rifle over one of the prescribed courses, and has attained the minimum qualification score for the specific marksmanship award. The duration of qualification as marksman, sharpshooter, or expert is indefinite. Those who qualify as an expert rate a ribbon and medal. The ribbon has a silver "E" attachment and the medal has no attachments. Those who qualify as a sharpshooter rate a ribbon with a bronze "S" attachment. Those who qualify as a marksman rate a ribbon with no attachments. The record OPNAV 3591/1 included in enclosure (7) shall be forwarded by the RSO via the chain of command to the commanding officer. The RSO's endorsement to the commanding officer should indicate the qualification attained for each member in order to facilitate service record entries and the procurement of expert medals. The NSN for the Expert Pistol Medal is 8455-00-577-5877. The NSN for the Expert Rifle Medal is 8455-00-577-5878. Marksmanship ribbons shall be purchased from the Navy Exchange. Expert medals are issued for the first qualification only; however, commanding officers may issue a replacement medal without charge if the medal has been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for wear on the uniform.

b. Navy active duty and reserve personnel who qualify on a small arms qualification course with any other branch of the Armed Forces (including Coast Guard) may wear the appropriate Navy ribbon or medal corresponding to that service qualification designation. Civil service personnel (080/083/085), other career series, and contractors required to be armed are required to fire the courses of fire contained in this instruction; however, they are not authorized to wear Navy marksmanship awards on the civil service uniform.

17. Form a. DD Form 2760 (Rev12-02), Qualification to Possess Firearms or Ammunition may be obtained at <http://www.dior.whs.mil/forms/DD2760.PDF>

b. OPNAV 3591/1 (Rev11-04), Small Arms Qualification Record may be obtained from the Navy Forms Online Website at <http://forms.daps.dla.mil/>

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Distribution
Electronic only, via Navy Directives Website
<HTTP://NEDS.DAPS.DLA.MIL/>

RANGE REGULATIONS

1. The firing range regulations of this enclosure shall be enforced during small arms training.

2. Range Safety Officer (RSO) Responsibilities. The RSO shall be responsible for enforcement of proper range safety practices by all personnel on the range. The RSO shall ensure that prior to live fire, training is given that shall include the four general safety rules, range safety rules, weapon conditions, pre-mishap plan, operation of the weapon, remedial actions (including audible pop/reduced recoil procedures), and range orientation. The RSO shall also ensure that each shooter has the opportunity to practice presenting the weapon (from the holster in the case of pistol, or sling arms in the case of rifle or shotgun) and dry fire the weapon until the student is reasonably comfortable and **safe** in performing the task. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire. The RSO has final authority to decide, based on safety criteria, if a shooter will participate in live-fire qualification.



Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition (i.e. live, dummy, blank, or Simunitions).

3. General Safety Rules. These four safety rules are the foundation for responsible weapons handling. These rules must be observed at all times, whether in training or in combat.

a. **Rule 1: Treat every weapon as if it were loaded.** This rule is intended to prevent unintentional injury to personnel or damage to property from handling or transferring possession of a weapon.

b. **Rule 2: Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.** This rule enforces the importance of muzzle awareness and reinforces positive identification of the target.

c. **Rule 3: Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until ready to fire.** This rule is intended to minimize the risk

of firing the weapon negligently or prematurely. The rule also reinforces positive identification of the target.

d. **Rule 4: Keep weapon on SAFE until you intend to fire.** This rule enforces the use of the weapon's safety feature (where applicable), and reinforces positive identification of the target.

4. **Weapons Commands.** Weapons commands direct personnel to safely load, unload, and employ small arms. The following six commands shall be used in weapons handling and on the firing range:

a. **"Load."** This command is used to take a weapon from Condition 4 to Condition 3 (See Enclosures (2), (3), (4) and (5) for the weapon condition codes for each weapon).

b. **"Make Ready."** This command is used to take a weapon from Condition 3 to Condition 1.

c. **"Fire."** This command is used to engage targets.

d. **"Cease Fire."** This command is used to cease target engagement.

e. **"Unload."** This command is used to take a weapon from Condition 1 or Condition 3 to Condition 4.

f. **"Unload, Show Clear."** This command is used to require a second individual to check the weapon to verify that no ammunition is present before the weapon is put into Condition 4.

Note: To take a weapon from Condition 4 to Condition 1 the combined command is "Load and Make Ready."

5. **Range Orientation Brief.** Prior to live firing the RSO shall give an orientation brief on the range and discuss the following:

- a. Range Safety Rules (See paragraph 6 of this enclosure)
- b. Berms
- c. Downrange
- d. Surface danger zone

- e. Ready line
- f. Firing line
- g. Firing points
- h. Tower or where the RSO shall call the range
- i. Any other pertinent topic

6. Range Safety Rules

a. The RSO has final authority to decide, based on safety criteria, if a shooter will participate in live-fire qualification.

b. General Range Safety Rules

(1) Upon receipt of the weapon, the chamber should be checked to ensure it is not loaded. Before loading, check weapon for cracked or worn parts. Inspect barrel for any damage, foreign debris, or other obstructions. Check for dirt, excess oil, grease, or other problems. Check the magazine spring for tension and the magazine in general for defects.

(2) Weapons shall be clear before any personnel go downrange. Weapons or ammunition shall not be handled or manipulated in any way if there is anyone downrange.

(3) Never leave a firearm unattended, even for a brief period of time.

(4) Never discharge a firearm when running. Always stop to shoot, and only when certain of the target and path of the projectile. Always be aware of what is behind the target, and the potential impact zone.

(5) Never load the firearm with dented cartridges, cartridges with loose bullets, or otherwise damaged rounds.

(6) Never intentionally induce a weapon malfunction for training purposes with live ammunition.

(7) If any unsafe condition is observed, immediately call "**Cease Fire**" or repeat the command if initiated by another shooter. Anyone may call a cease-fire on the range.

(8) Hearing protection is required at all times when firearms are being discharged during training and qualification. Approved hearing protection such as sound attenuators that reduce noise levels to 84 decibels or below is required.

(9) Shatterproof eye protection is required when shooting. American National Standards Institute approved glasses are required.

c. Pistol Safety Rules

(1) Pistols shall be clear when not in use. The muzzle shall be pointed downrange, the safety shall be engaged (if applicable), the magazine shall be removed, and the slide shall be locked to the rear. The weapon shall be checked to ensure it is clear.

(2) Do not remove pistols from the holsters until at the firing point facing the target, and only when instructed to do so.

d. Rifle Safety Rules

(1) Rifles shall be clear when not in use. The clear condition of a rifle is safety on, unloaded, bolt open, and magazine removed. When carrying the weapon on the range, when benching it, or receiving it from or handing it to another person, ensure the rifle is in a clear condition.

(2) Rifles shall be carried on and off the range in a vertical or port arms position, and in a clear condition.

(3) When loading a rifle, keep the weapon horizontal and pointed downrange.

(4) On command of the RSO, the rifle shall be brought to the firing position (i.e. leveled at the target), made to Condition 1, and the safety disengaged in preparation to fire.

(5) After unloading a rifle, while keeping the muzzle pointed downrange visually examine the chamber and the magazine to verify the weapon is clear.

e. Shotgun Safety Rules

(1) The clear condition of a shotgun is unloaded, action open, weapon on SAFE. When carrying the weapon on the range,

when benching it, or receiving it from or handing it to another person, make certain the shotgun is in a clear condition.

(2) When loading a shotgun, keep the weapon horizontal and pointed downrange.

(3) Shotguns shall be carried on and off the range in the vertical position or port arms position unloaded with the breach open.

(4) On command of the RSO, the shotgun shall be brought to the firing position (i.e. leveled at the target), and the weapon placed on FIRE in preparation to fire.

(5) After unloading a shotgun, while keeping the muzzle pointed downrange visually examine the chamber and the magazine to verify the weapon is clear.

f. Machinegun Safety Rules

(1) Always check barrel bore and chamber before firing.

(2) Check ammunition for oil or grease. Oil or grease on cartridges will produce excessive chamber pressure and can cause personal injury or death.

(3) Before firing, make sure barrel is locked tightly to the receiver. If the barrel is not locked, threads in receiver could be damaged or cause personal injury.

(4) For M122 tripod, when extending and locking tripod legs, be sure to slide sleeve down to lowest position and hold.

(5) Always cock machineguns with palms up.

(6) Ensure that assigned/spare barrels have been headspaced and tagged to their specific receiver. Rotate usage of barrels on their assigned weapon, typically after 200 rounds have been fired.

(7) Never interchange barrel assembly or bolt assembly from one machinegun to another. Doing so may result in injury to, or death of personnel.

(8) If a runaway gun occurs, always keep machinegun pointed downrange. Never reload a runaway machinegun until it is repaired.

(9) Always use heat resistant mittens on a hot barrel. A hot barrel can cause serious burns.

(10) When removing a stuck unfired cartridge, always stay clear of muzzle. Do not allow the round to hit any hard surface or it may discharge. Dispose of live rounds per local regulations.

(11) If nothing is ejected from hot gun, do not open cover. An open-cover cookoff could result in injury or death. Place weapon on SAFE, keep machinegun pointed downrange, and remain at least 10 ft. away and behind the machinegun for 15 minutes. After 15 minutes clear machinegun. A hot gun typically occurs after 200 rounds have been fired within 2 minutes. However, climate temperature in different regions will make a difference as to what constitutes a hot gun. A hot, sunny day with weapon and ammunition in the sun can cause a cookoff within 50 rounds.

(12) Always unload the weapon before removing from tripod, disassembling, cleaning, inspecting, transporting, or storing. Always check the chamber/bore after unloading to be sure the weapon is clear.

g. Prescreening Questions. Questions to be asked of shooters prior to commencing live-fire qualification:

(1) Have you experienced any injury that would hamper your ability to safely operate the weapon? A positive response requires further evaluation of the shooter.

(2) Have you consumed any alcohol or drugs, prescription or otherwise, within the last 24 hours which would hamper your ability to safely operate the weapon? A positive response requires further evaluation of the shooter by the RSO. No one shall participate in small arms training if they have consumed alcohol within the previous 8 hours.

h. Ready Line

(1) The ready line is behind and parallel to the firing line.

(2) The ready line may or may not be marked on the firing range. If there is no ready line marked, the RSO shall

establish a ready line approximately 10 feet behind the firing line, depending on available space.

(3) Shooters and line coaches shall initially be positioned behind the ready line. Shooters and line coaches shall not move forward of the ready line until instructed to do so by the RSO.

(4) All spectators must remain behind the ready line during live-fire sequences.

(5) In order for all safety instructions to be clearly heard and understood by all personnel, students shall not talk while on the ready line or the firing line.

i. Firing Line

(1) All live fire shall take place at the firing line as designated in the course of fire.

(2) Weapons shall not be handled at the firing line until specific instructions are given by the RSO to do so.

(3) No one shall move downrange (forward of the firing line) unless instructed to do so by the RSO.

(a) Before any personnel move downrange, all shooters must bench clear weapons, and all personnel must move to the rear of the ready line. After all personnel have moved behind the ready line and the RSO has verified the firing line is safe, the RSO may allow personnel to move downrange.

(b) All personnel returning from downrange shall return to the rear of the ready line. Once all personnel have returned to the ready line, the RSO shall declare the firing line is no longer safe, and may direct line coaches and shooters to return to their firing positions.

j. Remedial Actions

(1) Stoppage. A stoppage is an unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation. A stoppage is normally discovered when the weapon does not fire. Proper operation, care, cleaning, and lubrication of the weapon can prevent most stoppages.

(2) Remedial Action. The process of investigating the cause of the stoppage, clearing the stoppage, and returning the weapon to operation. There is no one set of procedures (i.e. immediate action) that can be performed to clear all or even most stoppages that can occur. Therefore, the stoppage must be investigated and remedial action must be performed to clear it.



Audible Pop/Reduced Recoil: A dangerous situation can potentially exist if the round produces a lower than normal report (audible pop) or lower than normal recoil. This condition can also be accompanied by smoke escaping from the chamber area. An audible pop occurs when only a portion of the propellant is ignited, and could result in the projectile obstructing the bore. If this situation occurs, the slide and hammer, or bolt is in the forward position. For the M9 pistol, the extractor (loaded chamber indicator) shall protrude indicating a round in the chamber.

When an audible pop or reduced recoil is experienced, **under no circumstances is remedial action performed.** If the chamber is reloaded and the weapon is fired again, serious injury to the shooter or surrounding personnel can occur. Whenever unsure, **always** wait a minimum of ten seconds, and inspect the bore to ensure it is not obstructed.



While performing remedial action, **always** keep the muzzle of the weapon pointed directly downrange.

(3) Remedial Action Policy

(a) All shooters shall perform their own remedial actions unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction, or unless directed otherwise by the RSO. Paragraphs (b) and (c) provide further guidance on when remedial actions are performed.

(b) For the Basic Handgun Course, Navy Handgun Qualification Course, Handgun Lowlight Course, and Rifle Lowlight Course the following policy shall apply. All remedial actions shall be performed after the sequence of fire is complete. Rounds resulting from a shooter-induced stoppage are saved rounds and are lost. Rounds resulting from an ammunition or weapon-induced stoppage are alibi rounds. Shooters shall be

afforded the opportunity to fire alibi rounds before the next sequence of fire begins.

(c) For the Navy Handgun Practical Weapons Course, Navy Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges, Rifle Qualification Course, Shotgun Practical Weapons Course, Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod, and Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism, the following policy shall apply. If a stoppage occurs, the shooter shall perform his or her own remedial actions during the course of fire, but under the close supervision of the line coach. Shooters shall be allowed to recover from shooter-induced stoppages during the course of fire as long as the appropriate remedial action was taken. If the shooter does not finish the sequence in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and/or alibi rounds, and provide adequate time to fire any remaining alibi rounds.

(d) RSOs are responsible for all aspects of range safety. If the RSO determines a shooter is incapable of performing remedial actions, that shooter shall be referred for remedial training. Upon completion of the additional training, the RSO may allow the shooter to conduct live-fire during a subsequent firing detail.

(4) Remedial action procedures for each weapon are listed in reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(5) In the case of an audible pop/reduced recoil incident, the shooter shall place the weapon on SAFE, remove their finger from inside the trigger guard, raise their non-firing hand, keep the weapon pointed safely downrange, and wait for assistance from the line coach. The weapon shall be disassembled and inspected for a bore obstruction. If there is no bore obstruction the weapon may continue to be used. If a bore obstruction is present the weapon shall be taken out of service and handled according to the procedures outlined in reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

k. Range Operations

(1) All firing sequences and range commands shall be given by the RSO, or an instructor under the close supervision of the RSO.

(2) Shooters must listen carefully and concentrate on instructions and commands given by the RSO.

(3) If a shooter does not understand any instruction or command given by the RSO, that student should immediately raise his/her non-firing hand while removing their finger from the trigger guard and keeping the weapon pointed safely downrange. During low light operations when a hand signal cannot be seen, the student shall loudly shout "**Training Time Out.**" The information shall be repeated or clarified by a line coach.

l. Range safety violations for which a shooter **shall** be removed from the firing line:

- (1) Not keeping the muzzle of the firearm pointed downrange,
- (2) Safety not engaged when instructed to do so,
- (3) Finger inside the trigger guard except when sights and muzzle are on the target,
- (4) Shooting at anything other than the intended target,
- (5) Failure to immediately respond to RSO commands,
- (6) Failure to follow RSO/line coach instructions,
- (7) Firing after the "Cease Fire" signal has been given,
- (8) Inability to perform remedial actions as determined by the RSO.

m. Medical Personnel. During live-fire range operations, qualified medical personnel such as a Hospital Corpsman (or other service equivalent), paramedic, emergency medical technician, nurse, or doctor must be present at the range. Medical personnel shall ensure appropriate medical supplies are present to manage, at a minimum, basic airway, breathing and circulation problems resulting from traumatic and non-traumatic events. Medical personnel shall not participate in the live-fire shoot while they are on medical duty. Medical personnel do not have to be present if emergency medical services are available on the base or host facility, and there is a regulation or standard operating procedure in place providing for emergency services and transportation.

n. Pre-mishap Plan. Before any live-fire operations can take place, a pre-mishap plan must be established and

coordinated with any host command. This plan must include, at a minimum:

(1) Location of telephones, telephone numbers, radios, radio channels/call signs (if used) of emergency medical services, fire department, police/security, and other emergency response teams as required by the firing range;

(2) Identification and location of emergency devices such as first aid kits, and other equipment determined by the location of the firing range;

(3) Notification lists of personnel and the appropriate chains of command;

(4) Muster sites and evacuation routes for non-affected students, line coaches, and instructors;

(5) Entry routes for emergency services vehicles/personnel;

(6) Dedicated evacuation vehicle on standby, and emergency evacuation route unless the base or host facility provides emergency transportation services, and there is a regulation or standard operating procedure in place for such services.

o. Training Time Out

(1) A Training Time Out (TTO) may be called by anyone in any training situation where they are concerned for their own or another's safety, or they request clarification of procedures or requirements. TTO is also an appropriate means for a person to obtain relief if he or she is experiencing pain, heat stress, or other serious physical discomfort. The purpose of the TTO is to correct the situation of concern, provide clarifying information, or remove the individual from the possible hazardous environment. A TTO may be signaled by verbally shouting "**Training Time Out**" or "**Cease Fire,**" or by non-verbally raising the non-firing hand straight up from the shoulder, while keeping the weapon pointed safely downrange. (**Note:** in lowlight situations use the verbal commands). If the TTO is not acknowledged, the signaler shall continue to shout the verbal commands again until acknowledged. The line coach shall attempt to relieve and remove the individual from the possible hazardous environment. If an adequate number of line coaches are available to allow training to continue safely, the RSO may

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elect to do so. However, if this is not practical, training shall be stopped until the situation is corrected.

(2) In those cases where an individual refuses to participate in training after TTO instruction has been given, he/she shall be removed from the training site and referred to higher authority for proper administrative action. It is important for the individual to understand that no disciplinary action can result from calling a TTO.

7. Nothing in this instruction shall prevent local range regulations or standard operating procedures from requiring more stringent range safety criteria than contained herein.

Qualification Criteria for Pistols

1. Categories of Navy Personnel. This enclosure contains the qualification criteria for all Navy personnel who are issued the service pistol. For purposes of this instruction, Navy personnel are divided into two categories as follows:

a. Category I. Those personnel who are issued a pistol primarily for personal protection. This category includes most officers, chief petty officers, officer accession personnel, disbursing officers, couriers, aircrews, Naval Construction Force, and Military Sealift Command (MSC) personnel who are armed in the course of their duties. Personnel/units in this category are those non-security personnel/units whose mission exposes them to potential hostile fire, thus requiring them to be armed for self-defense.

b. Category II. Those personnel who are issued a pistol primarily to maintain security of DoD assets. This category includes law enforcement, security forces, and armed watch standers (both shipboard and shore based). Personnel/units in this category are security personnel/units and security force teams.

2. Qualification Criteria

a. Before each qualification shoot, all Category I and II personnel shall receive training per paragraph 6 of this enclosure.

b. Category I. Category I personnel must qualify on the Basic Handgun Course with the same type weapon they shall be issued. The Navy Handgun Qualification Course may be substituted for the Basic Handgun Course at the discretion of the individual command.

c. Category II. Category II personnel must qualify on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course, the Handgun Lowlight Course, and the Handgun Practical Weapons Course with the same type weapon they will be issued. If no 25-yard or 15-yard range is available, the Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges may be substituted for the Handgun Practical Weapons Course.

3. Sustainment Criteria. All personnel must requalify annually. All personnel are also required to undergo semiannual sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed

8 months. The requirements for semiannual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 8 of this enclosure.

4. Marksmanship Awards. The Navy Pistol Marksmanship Ribbon may be earned on the Basic Handgun Course and the Navy Handgun Qualification Course. The Navy Sharpshooter Award and Navy Expert Pistol Medal shall only be earned on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course.

5. Weapons Conditions for M9 and M11 Pistols

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine inserted, round in chamber, hammer forward
Condition 2	Does not apply to M9 Or M11 pistol
Condition 3	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine inserted, chamber empty
Condition 4	Safety on (M9), slide forward, magazine removed, chamber empty

6. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training



Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition (i.e. live, dummy, blank, or Simunitions).

a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive instruction on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Shooters shall practice the marksmanship fundamentals by dry firing or simulator training before live firing. Shooters shall also practice drawing from the holster, and MUST demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must also demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, and weapon condition codes before live firing (see enclosure (1) paragraphs 3 and 4, and paragraph 5 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live-fire qualification shall not exceed one week.

b. Training Content. The marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Drawing and Holstering the Pistol. See reference (h) Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 3-07.2.2.

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (h) NTRP 3-07.2.2. These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. Both the Weaver and isosceles stances are allowed, see Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 3-01B.

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (h) NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(6) Assembly/Disassembly

(a) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M9 pistol as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to Maintenance Requirement Card (MRC) or Operator's Manual SW 370-AA-OPI-010.

(b) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M11 as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to Maintenance Requirement Card (MRC) or Operator's Manual SW 370-AG-OPI-010.

(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, filling and emptying the magazine, loading and unloading the weapon, and firing the weapon. See reference (h) NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j, paragraph 7 of this enclosure, and reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(9) Use of Deadly Force. Reference (d), SECNAVINST 5500.29C governs the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Navy personnel.

(10) Range Orientation Brief. Shooters shall receive a brief specific to the range being utilized, see enclosure (1) paragraph 5.

7. Remedial Actions. While on the range the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. For the Basic Handgun Course, Navy Handgun Qualification Course, and Handgun Lowlight Course, the shooter shall perform all remedial actions after the sequence of fire is complete, and before the next sequence of fire begins. For the Handgun Practical Weapons Course, and Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges, all remedial actions shall be performed during the sequence of fire. If the shooter does not finish the course of fire in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2 for specific remedial action procedures for the M9 and M11 pistols.

8. Required Semiannual Sustainment Training

a. Semiannual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training as qualification fire.

b. In addition, the semiannual sustainment training shall include either:

(1) Live Fire - The Basic Handgun Course or Navy Handgun Qualification Course for Category I or Category II personnel respectively using the sustainment scoring criteria (75% hits in scoring area of target (silhouette)), or

(2) Simulator Fire - Shall include simulated Basic Handgun Course or Navy Handgun Qualification course for Category I or Category II personnel respectively using the sustainment scoring criteria (75% hits in the scoring area of the target (silhouette)). Additional proficiency training in simulated moving targets, shoot/no-shoot drills, simulated combat engagements, or marksmanship training aids is also highly encouraged.

9. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC) shall be used. Prior to the use of any type of ammunition, a non-combat expenditure allocation (NCEA) must be established for the requesting unit.

b. Standard issue 9mm ball ammunition shall be used for Qualification on the Basic Handgun Course or Navy Handgun Qualification Course. In situations where physical limitations due to range construction, design, or environmental concerns preclude the use of standard ball ammunition; non-toxic frangible ammunition may be used.

c. In addition to frangible ammunition, simulators or Simunitions may be used for the Practical Weapons Course and Handgun Lowlight course. Simunitions may also be used for sustainment training on the Basic Handgun Course or Navy Qualification Course. If Simunitions are used, the targets and distances for afloat ranges shall be used. Only Simunitions may be used in indoor areas without a lead filtration system.



Although Simunitions are designed for force-on-force training, never fire Simunitions at another person unless they are wearing the proper personal equipment approved for Navy use.

10. Basic Handgun Course

a. Description. The Basic Handgun Course is designed to be fired on a 15-yard range using the Transition Target II or B-21 target. If a 10-yard mobile range is used, the Transition Target I is used at the 10-yard line for the 15-yard sequence of fire. The course is to be fired three consecutive times, with the best of the three scores to be recorded for qualification; however, personnel who have previously qualified with the same type of weapon and on the same course of fire or the Navy Handgun Qualification Course may elect their first or second score without having to fire the course again. When using ranges with overhead baffling, it is permissible to move the targets downrange maintaining a fixed firing line beneath the baffling. All shots are to be fired at center mass of the target. The initial shots for each sequence of fire shall be fired double action, with all subsequent shots fired single action until the pistol is decocked as described in the course of fire.

b. Course of Fire

(1) Three-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position.

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a six-round magazine into the pistol, makes a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon and fires two rounds in six seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in six seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds, immediately releases the empty magazine (dropping to the deck), inserts a magazine of six rounds, releases the slide forward, fires two more rounds, then continues to cover the target. Time limit is 15 seconds for this sequence. On command of the RSO, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires the four remaining rounds in nine seconds. The shooter then covers the target until instructed to remove the empty magazine, then clears and holsters the weapon.

(2) Seven-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position, same sequences as the three-yard line.

(3) Fifteen-Yard Line

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a twelve-round magazine into the pistol, makes a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon and fires two rounds in six seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in six seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires four rounds in nine seconds, and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires the four remaining rounds in nine seconds. The shooter then covers the target until instructed to remove the empty magazine, then clears and holsters the weapon.

c. Summary Table - Basic Handgun Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
3	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 2 rds, reload 6 rds & fire 2 rds/15 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/9 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " " " "
7	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 2 rds, reload 6 rds & fire 2 rds/15 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/9 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " " " "
15	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/6 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/9 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/9 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " " " "

d. Scoring for the Basic Handgun Course

For scoring use "K" values on the B-21 target or the regular printed values on the Transition Target II. If the grease mark of the bullet (not the tear caused by the bullet) is located in two scoring areas of the target, or touches the outside of a higher scoring ring, the higher value shall be counted. Marksmanship awards, qualification, and record entries shall be based on the following:

Possible Score.	. . . . .	180
Marksman.	. . . . .	135-180
Minimum Qualifying Score	. . . . .	135
Unqualified.	. . . . .	Less than 135
Sustainment Score.	. . . . .	27 hits in Scoring area (silhouette) of target

11. Navy Handgun Qualification Course

a. Description. The Navy Handgun Qualification Course is designed to be fired on a 25-yard range using the Transition Target II or B-21 target. If a 15-yard afloat range is used, the Transition Target I is used at 15 yards in place of the Transition Target II or B-21 target for the 25-yard sequence. If a 10-yard mobile range is used, the Transition Target I is used in place of the Transition Target II or B-21 target for the 15-yard and 25 yard sequences. The course is to be fired three consecutive times, with the best of the three scores to be recorded for qualification; however, personnel who have previously qualified with the same type of weapon and on the same course of fire may elect their first or second score without having to fire the course again. When using ranges with overhead baffling, it is permissible to move the targets downrange maintaining a fixed firing line beneath the baffling. All shots are to be fired at center mass of the target. The initial shot for each sequence of fire shall be fired double action, with all subsequent shots fired single action until the pistol is decocked as described in the course of fire.

b. Course of Fire

(1) Three-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position.

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a six-round magazine into the pistol, makes a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds in four seconds and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or

decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in four seconds, and continue to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds, immediately releases the empty magazine (dropping to the deck), inserts a magazine of six rounds, releases the slide forward, fires two more rounds, then covers the target. Time limit is 10 seconds for this sequence. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/ safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires the four remaining rounds in eight seconds. The first two rounds are fired from the strong hand supported position, and the last two rounds are fired from the weak hand supported position (two handed, with the strong hand supporting the weak hand). Shooters must keep the weapon pointed downrange at all times while switching hands. The shooter then covers the target until instructed to remove the empty magazine, then clears and holsters the weapon.

(2) Seven-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing position, same sequences as the three-yard line.

(3) Fifteen-Yard Line.

(a) On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a twelve-round magazine into the pistol, makes a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, fires two rounds in four seconds and continues to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(b) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires two more rounds in four seconds, and continue to cover

the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(c) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires four rounds in eight seconds, and continue to cover the target. On command of the RSO to decock and holster, the shooter removes finger from the trigger, engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), covers the hammer with the strong thumb, and holsters the weapon.

(d) On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws and fires the four remaining rounds in eight seconds. The shooter then covers the target until instructed to remove the empty magazine, then clears and holsters the weapon.

(4) Twenty-Five-Yard Line. Twelve rounds, standing barricade position. The shooter stands behind the barricade with the weapon empty and holstered, with two six-round magazines available. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a six-round magazine into the weapon, making a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter draws the weapon, and fires six rounds from the standing barricade position, strong side. The shooter then releases the magazine (dropping magazine to the deck), inserts the second magazine, releases the slide forward, switches to the kneeling barricade position (strong side), and fires the remaining six rounds. Time limit is 45 seconds for this sequence. The shooter then covers the target until instructed to remove the empty magazine, then clears and holsters the weapon.

c. Summary Table - Navy Handgun Qualification Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
3	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 2 rds, reload 6 rds & fire 2 rds/10 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/8 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " 2 rds strong hand, 2 rds weak hand supported
7	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 2 rds, reload 6 rds & fire 2 rds/10 sec Draw & fire 4 rds/8 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " 2 rds strong hand, 2 rds weak hand supported

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
15	12	Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 2 rds/4 sec Draw & fire 4 rds,8 sec Draw & fire 4 rds,8 sec	Strong hand supported " " " " " " " " "
25	12	Draw & fire 12 rds/ 45 sec	6 rds standing barricade, 6 rds kneeling barricade, strong side

d. Scoring for the Navy Handgun Qualification Course

For scoring use "K" values on the B-21 target or the regular printed values on the Transition Targets I or II. If the grease mark of the bullet (not the tear caused by the bullet) is located in two scoring areas of the target, or touches the outside of a higher scoring ring, the higher value shall be counted. Marksmanship awards, qualification, and record entries shall be based on the following:

Possible Score.	. . . . .	240
Expert	. . . . .	228 - 240
Sharpshooter	. . . . .	204 - 227
Marksman.	. . . . .	180 - 203
Minimum Qualifying Score	. . . . .	180
Unqualified.	. . . . .	Less than 180
Sustainment Score.	. . . . .	36 hits in Scoring area (silhouette) of target

12. Handgun Lowlight Course

a. Description. Most Navy security department firearms training takes place on an outdoor range, during daylight hours, and under optimal weather conditions. Security forces also operate under less-than-optimal weather conditions and in diminished light or darkness. To familiarize security personnel with the inherent handicaps of low visibility fire and the necessary compensations, the handgun lowlight course below shall

be fired annually. This course of fire is designed to be fired on a regulation outdoor range using vehicle headlights or other improvised lighting, not to exceed that provided by vehicle headlights, for those sequences where diminished light is required. The same course of fire may be used for those specially equipped low-light ranges, indoor ranges, without modification. If no 15-yard range is available, a mobile range of 10 yards may be used, and the last sequence is fired at 10 yards instead of 15 yards. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this course of fire, but the B-21 or Transition Target II may also be used. The course of fire is to be fired two consecutive times; however, personnel who have previously qualified on the same course of fire with the same weapon may elect their first score without having to fire the course again.

b. Flashlight Technique. The required technique is the Ayooob technique, where the flashlight is held in the non-firing hand in front of the body even with, and immediately next to and touching the firing hand while the shooter is in the modified Weaver or isosceles firing stance. The light should be used judiciously and only for target identification immediately prior to firing. After firing, the light should be extinguished immediately. Practice is necessary to coordinate the light and bullet placement.

c. Special Instructions for the Handgun Lowlight Course. Shooters must be able to load, unload, and clear the weapon by feel during this course of fire.

d. Course of Fire. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooters makes a Condition 1 weapon. Each sequence starts with a loaded weapon held at the ready position and pointed downrange. Each sequence starts with a Condition 1 weapon in the decocked position. The decocking/safety lever shall be engaged on the M9 pistol.

(1) Three-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per three seconds. This course of fire is performed in just enough ambient light to distinguish the target. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each sequence.

(2) Seven-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per three seconds, same sequence as above using a flashlight versus minimal ambient light. The shooter holds the flashlight in the weak (non-shooting) hand. On command to fire, the shooter shall illuminate the target while holding the flashlight in the Ayooob

position as described above. After firing each two-round sequence, the shooter shall immediately turn the flashlight off. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each sequence.

(3) Fifteen-Yard Line. Six rounds, two rounds per three seconds, target illumination by vehicle headlights or other improvised lighting. The decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11) shall be engaged after each sequence. Upon completion, a cease-fire whistle is blown. On command, the line coach verifies a clear weapon. The weapon is then benched or holstered, whichever option is selected by the RSO.

e. Summary Table - Handgun Lowlight Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
3	6	From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec	Minimal ambient light
7	6	From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec	Flashlight
15	6	From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec From ready, 2 rds/3 sec	Vehicle or improvised light

f. Scoring for Handgun Lowlight Course. Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score 12

13. Handgun Practical Weapons Course

a. Purpose. The purpose of the Handgun Practical Weapons Course (HPWC) is to experience and test the ability to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooters physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly prior to commencing the HPWC. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the course of fire. Running in place for 2 minutes with weapon holstered and restrained is suggested. The

shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This course of fire is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time.

b. Description. The course consists of 18 rounds fired with the pistol in 3 minutes. Three targets are used to exercise the shooter's ability to engage multiple targets. Targets are numbered 1, 2, and 3 from left to right. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this course of fire, but the B-21 or Transition Target II may also be used. For afloat ranges the Transition Target I shall be used at the 15-yard line for the 25-yard sequence of fire. Shooters advance from the ready line, which is behind the 25-yard line (15 yard line for afloat ranges). The line coach follows the shooter through the different firing stations, staying on the shooter's strong side, never moving in front of the muzzle of the weapon, and carefully monitoring the shooter for safety infractions and incorrect procedures. The first round for each sequence shall be fired double action. Upon completion of firing from each station the shooter shall continue to keep their finger on the trigger with the safety off in the fire position, and briefly scan the threat area. The threat area is defined as the multiple target area for the particular station. Scanning should not exceed past these boundaries due to safety considerations. The shooter shall then decock weapon, holster the weapon (with the safety engaged for the M9), and move to the next station with the shooter's hand on the pistol. Line coaches must ensure that shooters draw their weapons only when they have completely stopped at the firing position, and they are facing the targets. When using ranges with overhead baffling, it is permissible to have the shooter move laterally down the normal firing line, engaging targets set at specified distances so that the shooter remains beneath the overhead baffling. Most ranges accommodate only one shooter at a time running this course. Any attempt to run multiple shooters at the same time should be carefully evaluated using operational risk management (ORM) best practices.

c. Target Engagement. Engagement of multiple targets by multiple rounds shall be in a manner that is tactically correct, and consistent with proper use of cover and concealment. The right-handed shooter coming out from cover on the right side will see (and shall engage) target # 3 first. The shooter would continue a four-round sequence by engaging targets 2 then 1 and 3 again. The left-handed shooter shall engage target #1 first from a barricaded position.

d. Firing Stations

(1) Station One. 25 yards, two rounds, one target, "tall barricade," standing (15 yards with Transition Target I on afloat ranges) (Engage target one).

(2) Station Two. 20 yards, four rounds, three targets, "low barricade," prone, engage targets in 3-2-1-3 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-1 order).

(3) Station Three. 15 yards, four rounds, three targets, "standing window," standing, engage targets in 1-2-3-1 order.

(4) Station Four. 10 yards, four rounds, three targets, "short barricade," kneeling, engage targets in 3-2-1-3 order (left-handed shooters 1-2-3-1 order).

(5) Station Five. 7 yards, four rounds, "no barricade," standing, engage targets in 1-2-3-1 order.

e. Barricades. Barricades on the practical weapons course should be as simple as possible to simulate objects that might be used as cover during a confrontation. The barricades should be arranged so that there is no shooting over or dangerously close to the barricades of other firing positions. The "tall barricade" could be the standard one used for the regular 25-yard qualification course. The "low barricade" used for the prone position could be a section of utility pole, a pipe, or a few sand bags placed on the ground. The "standing window" could be constructed from available materials to represent a framed opening approximately waist to chest high. The "short barricade" could be constructed of available materials (wood), a surplus non-metallic mailbox, a large garbage can turned upside down, or any other available item to teach the use of cover and firing from the kneeling position. Do not use items of heavy gauge metal as they can cause ricochets.

f. Course of Fire

(1) The shooter is issued a clear weapon with 3 magazines of 6 rounds each. On command of the RSO, the shooter loads and makes ready a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. After physical activity, time begins when the shooter leaves the ready line, and advances at a run to station 1 "tall barricade." When in position, with the back of the weak hand

against the barricade the shooter fires two rounds at the designated target. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer.

(2) The shooter advances to station 2 "low barricade". The shooter drops to two knees, draws the weapon, grips the weapon with two hands, covers down (pointing weapon downrange), bends over and plants forearms on the ground; while maintaining muzzle awareness, moves legs back, and assumes a prone position behind the barricade. With the back of the weak hand against the barricade the shooter fires 4 rounds from the prone position. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9), reloads, releases the slide forward, engages the decocking lever (M11), assumes the kneeling position while maintaining muzzle awareness, and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer. The shooter then stands to advance to station 3.

(3) The shooter advances to station 3 "standing window barricade." The shooter draws and stands back so that the muzzle of the pistol is approximately 1.5 feet from the opening of the window. The shooter then fires 4 rounds at the designated targets from the standing position. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer.

(4) The shooter advances to station 4 "short barricade." The shooter establishes a kneeling position, draws, with the back of the weak hand against the barricade fires 2 rounds, reloads six rounds, and fires two more rounds. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer. The shooter then stands to advance to station 5.

(5) The shooter advances to station 5 "no barricade." The shooter draws, and engages three targets with four rounds. The shooter then clears the weapon, raises the non-firing hand, and calls "clear." This stops the clock.

(6) At this point the line coach joins the shooter and they check to ensure the weapon is clear. The targets are then scored.

g. Summary Table - Handgun Practical Weapons Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
25 15*	2	Draw & fire 2 rds, holster	Standing barricade, Standing position
20 15*	4	Draw & fire 4 rds, reload 6 rds, & holster	Low barricade, Prone position
15	4	Draw & fire 4 rds, holster	Standing Window Barricade, Standing position
10	4	Draw & fire 2 rds, reload 6 rds, fire 2 rds, holster	Short Barricade, Kneeling Position
7	4	Draw & fire 4 rds, clear weapon, time limit 3 min	No Barricade Standing Position

* Afloat Range Distances

h. Scoring the Handgun Practical Weapons Course. Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score 12

14. Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges

a. Purpose. This course is a compromise between the normal requirements of the outdoor practical weapons course, and the limited distance/overall constraints of the mobile range. The overall purpose is the same as the Practical Weapons Course for longer ranges, to experience and test the ability to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooters physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly prior to commencing the course of fire. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the course of fire. Running in place for 2 minutes is suggested. The shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This course of fire is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time.

b. Description. The Navy Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges is designed to be fired on a 10-yard mobile range. One

Transition Target I in lane one (left side) and two "E" silhouette targets, B-21 Targets, or Transition II targets are used in lanes two and three (center and right side). The course of fire consists of 18 rounds fired with the pistol in 2 minutes. Upon completion of firing from each station the shooter shall continue to keep their finger on the trigger with the safety off in the fire position, and briefly scan the threat area. The threat area is defined as the multiple target area for the particular station. Scanning should not exceed past these boundaries due to safety considerations. The shooter shall then decock weapon, holster the weapon (with the safety engaged for the M9), and move to the next station with the shooter's hand on the pistol.

c. Firing Stations

(1) Station 1. Lane 1, Standing barricade, Transition I target initially at 10 yards.

(2) Station 2. Lane 2, Kneeling barricade over fold-down bench. Transition II, B-21, or "E" Target initially at 10 yards.

(3) Station 3. Lane 3, No barricade. Transition II, B-21, or "E" target at 10 yards.

d. Course of Fire

(1) The shooter is issued a clear weapon with three magazines of 6 rounds each. On command of the RSO, the shooter loads and makes ready a Condition 1 weapon, and holsters the weapon. After physical activity, time begins when the shooter arrives at the firing line of Station 1. When in position, with the back of the weak hand against the barricade the shooter fires 4 rounds at target 1 (Transition Target I). The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer.

(2) The shooter moves to Station 2 "short barricade." The shooter then fires 1 round at target 2, and one round at target 3. The shooter reloads, and fires 1 round at target 2, and one round at target 3. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/ safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer. During this sequence of fire the

RSO, using the trolley control switch, remotely moves target 1 from the 10-yard line to the 7-yard line.

(3) The shooter returns to station 1. The shooter then engages target 1 with 4 rounds from seven yards in a "no barricade" position. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/ safety lever (M9), reloads, engages the decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the trigger. During this sequence of fire the RSO, using the target trolley control switch, remotely moves target 2 from the 10-yard line to the 7-yard line.

(4) The shooter moves back to Station 2 "short barricade." The shooter draws and fires two rounds at target 2, then two rounds at target 3. The shooter scans, then engages the decocking/safety lever (M9) or decocking lever (M11), and holsters the weapon while maintaining a grip on the weapon, and thumb covering the hammer.

(5) The shooter moves to Station 3 "no barricade," and fires two rounds at target 3. The shooter then clears the weapon, raises the non-firing hand, and calls clear. This stops the clock.

e. Summary Table - Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
10	4	Draw & fire 4 rnds target 1, & holster	Standing barricade position
10	4	Draw and fire 1 rnd target 2, 1 rnd target 3, reload, 1 rnd target 2, 1 rnd target 3 & holster	Kneeling position over top w/short barricade
7	4	Draw and fire 4 rnds, target 1, reload, & holster	Standing no barricade
7 10	4	Draw and fire 2 rnds target 2, 2 rnds target 3, & holster	Kneeling position over top w/short barricade
10	2	Draw and fire 2 rnds target 3, clear weapon, time limit 2 min.	Standing no barricade

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f. Scoring for Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges

Scoring is completed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 18

Minimum Qualifying Score 12

Qualification Criteria for Rifles

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with the rifle are required to qualify on the Rifle Qualification Course. This enclosure specifically addresses the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. The M16 (series) rifle includes the M4A1 carbine. Before each qualification shoot, all personnel shall receive training per paragraph 5 of this enclosure.

2. Sustainment Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a rifle must requalify annually on the Rifle Qualification Course and the Rifle Lowlight Course. All Navy personnel armed with a rifle must also undergo semiannual sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months. The requirements for semiannual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 7 of this enclosure.

3. Marksmanship Awards. The Navy Rifle Marksmanship Ribbon, Navy Sharpshooter Award, and Navy Expert Rifle Medal may be earned on the Rifle Qualification Course.

4. Weapons Conditions for M14 and M16 (series) Rifles

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Safety on, magazine inserted, round in chamber, bolt forward.
Condition 2	Does not apply to M14 Or M16 (series) rifles
Condition 3	Safety on, magazine inserted, chamber empty, bolt forward, ejection port cover closed [M16 (series)].
Condition 4	Safety on, magazine removed, chamber empty, bolt forward, ejection port cover closed [M16 (series)].

5. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training



Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition (i.e. live, dummy, blank, or Simunitions).

a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive

instruction on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Shooters shall practice the marksmanship fundamentals by dry firing or simulator training before live firing. Shooters shall practice presenting the rifle from the various transports listed in paragraph 5b(2) of this enclosure. Shooters MUST demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, weapon condition codes, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire (see enclosure (1) paragraphs 3 and 4, and paragraph 4 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live-fire qualification shall not exceed one week.

b. Training content. The marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Transporting and Presenting the Rifle. See reference (h), Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 3-07.2.2. Training shall cover presenting the rifle from the following transports:

(a) Strong side sling arms (muzzle up)

(b) Weak side sling arms (muzzle down)

(c) Cross body sling arms (muzzle down)

(d) Tactical sling (for personnel armed with M4A1)

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2. These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. See Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 3-01A.

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(6) Assembly/Disassembly

(a) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M14 rifle, as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check,

refer to the Maintenance Requirement Card (MRC) or Army Technical Manual TM-9-1005-223-10.

(b) For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the M16 (series) rifle as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to the Maintenance Requirement Card (MRC) Operators Manual, SW370-BUJ-OPI-010.

(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, filling and emptying the magazine, loading and unloading the weapon, and firing the weapon. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j, paragraph 6 of this enclosure, and reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(9) Use of Deadly Force. Reference (d), SECNAVINST 5500.29C governs the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Navy personnel.

(10) Range Orientation Brief. Shooters shall also receive a brief specific to the range being utilized, see enclosure (1) paragraph 5.

6. Remedial Actions. While on the range the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. For the Rifle Lowlight Course the shooter shall perform all remedial actions after the individual sequence of fire is complete, and before the next sequence of fire begins. For the Rifle Qualification Course all remedial actions shall be performed during the sequence of fire. If the shooter does not finish the sequence of fire in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2 for specific remedial action procedures for the M14 and M16 (series) rifles.

7. Required Semiannual Sustainment Training

a. Semiannual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training as qualification fire.

b. In addition, the semiannual sustainment training shall include either:

(1) Live Fire - The Rifle Qualification Course using the sustainment targets of enclosure (6) pages 6 and 7, and using the sustainment scoring criteria (30 hits within the outer ring), or

(2) Simulator Fire - Shall include simulated rifle qualification course. Additional training in simulated moving targets, shoot/no-shoot drills, simulated combat engagements, or marksmanship training aids is also highly encouraged.

8. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC) shall be used. Prior to the use any type of ammunition, a non-combat expenditure allocation (NCEA) must be established for the requesting unit.

b. Standard issue 5.56mm or 7.62mm ball ammunition shall be used for Rifle Qualification Course. In situations where physical limitations due to range construction, design, or environmental concerns preclude the use of standard ball ammunition; short-range training or frangible ammunition may be used.

c. In addition to the ammunition types listed above, simulators or Simunitions may be used for the Rifle Lowlight Course. Simunitions may also be used for sustainment training on the Rifle Qualification Course or Rifle Lowlight Course. If Simunitions are used, the targets and distances for afloat ranges shall be used. Only Simunitions may be used in indoor areas without a lead filtration system.



Although Simunitions are designed for force-on-force training, never fire Simunitions at another person unless they are wearing the proper personal protective equipment approved for Navy use.

9. Rifle Qualification Course

a. Description. The Rifle Qualification Course is used for qualification on the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. This course is designed to be fired on a 200-yard range using the "A" target, at 25 yards using the Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards

(enclosure (6) page 4), or on a 15-yard afloat range using the Rifle "A" Reduced 15 Yards (enclosure (6) page 5). Sustainment training shall be performed on 200-yard ranges using the "A" target (with the 3 ring as the outer scoring ring), at 25 Yards using the Rifle Sustainment Target 25 Yards (enclosure (6), page 6), or at 15 yards using the Rifle Sustainment Target 15 Yards (enclosure (6), page 7). Zeroing the rifle shall be performed using the 25 Meter Zeroing Target M16A2. If a 200-yard range is utilized and there is no 25-yard firing line, the "A" target may be used for zeroing the weapon. The Rifle Qualification Course is fired twice, with the highest score counting as the shooter's score. Ten spotter rounds shall be used to zero the rifle prior to the beginning the actual qualification course. The zeroing sequence shall be fired in 3-round increments, with the last increment consisting of 4 rounds for zero confirmation. All rapid-fire sequences begin with the weapon in the strong side sling arm position with muzzle facing upwards. Forty rounds are fired at the appropriate target using the following course of fire.

b. Course of Fire

(1) Zeroing the Weapon. All shooters shall adjust their own sights under the close supervision and assistance of the line coach. With a magazine of 3 rounds and from the prone position, the shooter fires three rounds, clears the weapon. If feasible, the shooter and the line coach go downrange and triangulate the target. At this point, line coaches shall assist as necessary. Upon returning to the rear of the ready line, and upon RSO approval, line coaches and shooters shall move forward, and make necessary sight adjustments. This procedure is repeated with a second 3-round magazine, and then a final 4-round magazine for zero confirmation.



The loop should not be tightened excessively on the arm. Exercise caution in the placement of the loop and the M-buckle. Proper placement of the M-buckle reduces the likelihood of the loop "tightening down" on the bicep area, thereby avoiding the reduction of blood flow, numbness and tingling sensation in the sling arm (sling palsy).

(2) Slow fire - Prone Position. Shooter begins with a Condition 4 weapon. On command of the RSO to establish a firing position and load, the shooter establishes a prone position, and

with a magazine of 5 rounds, makes a Condition 3 weapon. On command of the RSO to make ready and fire, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon, places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Shooters may use the loop sling or hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust the sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit is 5 minutes.

(3) Timed Fire - Standing to Prone Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a Condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds each. On command of the RSO to load, the shooter makes a Condition 3 weapon, and stands with the weapon in the strong shoulder sling arms position. On command of the RSO establish a firing position, make ready, and fire; the shooter brings the weapon to the ready position, and then establishes a prone position. Once the prone position is established, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon, and places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode. The shooter then engages the target with five rounds, conducts a dry reload with the second magazine, and engages the target with five more rounds. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust the sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit 70 seconds.

(4) Slow Fire - Kneeling Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a Condition 4 weapon and a magazine of five rounds. On command of the RSO to establish a firing position and load, the shooter establishes a kneeling position, and makes a Condition 3 weapon. On command of the RSO make ready and fire, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon, places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 5 minutes.

(5) Timed Fire - Standing to Kneeling Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a Condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds each. On command of the RSO to load, the shooter makes a Condition 3 weapon, and stands with the weapon in the sling arms position. On command of the RSO establish a firing position, make ready, and fire; the shooter

brings the weapon to the ready position, and then establishes a kneeling position. Once the kneeling position is established, the shooter pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon, and places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode. The shooter then engages the target with five rounds, conducts a dry reload with the second magazine, and engages the target with five more rounds. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit 70 seconds.

(6) Slow fire - Standing Position. The shooter stands at the firing line with a Condition 4 weapon pointed downrange, and one magazine of ten rounds. On command of the RSO to load, make ready, and fire; the shooter loads to make a Condition 3 weapon, makes ready to make a Condition 1 weapon, and fires to engage the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 10 minutes.

c. Summary Table - Rifle Qualification Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
200/25/15	10	3 rds/adjust sights 3 rds/adjust sights 4 rds/adjust sights 10 min.	Zero Rifle Prone Position
200/25/15	5	5 rds/5 min.	Prone, from Condition 3
200/25/15	10	10 rds/ 70 sec.	From Standing, Sling-arms position, Condition 3, to Prone
200/25/15	5	5 rds/5 min.	Kneeling, from Condition 3
200/25/15	10	10 rds/70 sec.	From Standing, Sling-arms position, Condition 3, to Kneeling
200/25/15	10	10 rds/10 min	Standing, from Condition 3

d. Scoring for the Rifle Qualification Course

For the "A" target, hits on the paper and outside the "3" ring are two points. If the grease mark of the bullet (not the tear caused by the bullet) is located in two scoring areas of the target, or touches the outside of a higher scoring ring, the higher value shall be counted. Marksmanship awards,

qualification, and record entries shall be based on the following:

Possible Score.	. . . . .	200
Expert	. . . . .	170 - 200
Sharpshooter	. . . . .	160 - 169
Marksman.	. . . . .	140 - 159
Minimum Qualifying Score	. . . . .	140
Unqualified.	. . . . .	Less than 140
Sustainment Score.	. . . . .	30 hits in Scoring area of target (within outer ring, or 3- ring for "A" target)

10. Rifle Lowlight Course

a. Description. The Rifle Lowlight Course is used for lowlight on the M14 and M16 (series) rifles. This course is designed to be fired at 15 yards using the Reduced Silhouette 50 Yards target provided in enclosure (6) page 8. The target provided in enclosure (6) page 8 can be used as is, or cut out to provide a reduced silhouette that can utilize ambient light from behind the target. The course of fire shall be fired twice, with the shooter electing the higher score. The course is fired in the minimum ambient light possible to distinguish the target. For the M16 (series), the night aperture shall be used in this course of fire. Twenty rounds are fired at the appropriate target using the following course of fire.

b. Course of Fire

(1) Timed Fire - Prone Position. The shooter establishes a prone position with a Condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a magazine of five rounds, pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon. On command of the

RSO to fire, the shooter places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Time limit is 30 seconds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter replaces the empty magazine with the second magazine of five rounds, and releases the bolt forward, making a Condition 1 weapon. On Command of the RSO, the shooter engages the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Shooters shall be given sufficient time to adjust their sling accordingly prior to this firing sequence. Time limit is 30 seconds.

(2) Timed Fire - Kneeling Position. The shooter establishes a kneeling position with a Condition 4 weapon and two magazines of five rounds. On command of the RSO to load and make ready, the shooter inserts a magazine of five rounds, pulls the charging handle (M16 (series)) or operating rod handle (M14) and releases to make a Condition 1 weapon. On command of the RSO to fire, the shooter places the weapon on FIRE in the semi-automatic mode, and engages the target. Time limit is 30 seconds. On command of the RSO load and make ready, the shooter replaces the empty magazine with the second magazine of five rounds, and releases the bolt forward, making a Condition 1 weapon. On Command of the RSO to fire, the shooter engages the target. Shooters may use the hasty sling for additional muzzle stabilization during this sequence. Time limit is 30 seconds.

c. Summary Table - Rifle Lowlight Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
15	10	5 rds/30 sec. 5 rds/30 sec.	Prone Position
15	10	5 rds/30 sec. 5 rds/30 sec.	Kneeling Position

d. Scoring for the Rifle Lowlight Course

Scoring is performed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 20

Minimum Qualifying Score 14

Qualification Criteria for Shotguns

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with the shotgun are required to qualify on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. Before each qualification shoot, all personnel shall receive training per paragraph 4 of this enclosure. Due to safety concerns, there are no requirements to fire a qualification or proficiency course with the shotgun while at sea. However, at every opportunity, trainers shall ensure that personnel are qualified at a shore-based range.

2. Sustainment Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with a shotgun must requalify annually on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. All personnel armed with a shotgun must also undergo semiannual sustainment training between qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months. The requirements for semiannual sustainment training are outlined in paragraph 6 of this enclosure.

3. Weapons Conditions for the 12 Gauge Shotgun

Weapon Condition	Description
Condition 1	Weapon on SAFE, round chambered, magazine tube filled, action closed.
Condition 2	Does not apply to 12 Gauge Shotgun
Condition 3	Weapon on SAFE, chamber empty, magazine tube filled, action closed.
Condition 4	Weapon on SAFE, chamber empty, magazine tube empty, action closed.

4. Marksmanship/Safety/Weapon Familiarization Training



Ensure that the classroom-training environment contains no live ammunition. **Never** mix different types of ammunition (i.e. live, dummy, blank, or Simunitions).

a. Training Required. Before each qualification fire and sustainment training session, all shooters shall receive training on marksmanship, safety, and weapon familiarization. Shooters shall practice the marksmanship fundamentals by dry firing or simulator training before live firing. Shooters shall also practice presenting the shotgun from the various transports

listed in 4.b.(2). Shooters MUST demonstrate the ability to safely handle and present the weapon to the instructor before live firing. Shooters must demonstrate knowledge of the four general safety rules, weapons commands, the ability to safely present the weapon, and the ability to perform remedial actions before qualification fire (see enclosure (1) paragraphs 3 and 4, and paragraph 3 of this enclosure). The period of time between the marksmanship/safety/weapons familiarization training and live-fire qualification shall not exceed one week.

b. Training content. The marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training shall cover the following topics:

(1) Range Safety. See enclosure (1).

(2) Transporting and Presenting the Shotgun. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2. Training shall cover presenting the shotgun from the following transports:

(a) Strong side sling arms (muzzle up)

(b) Weak side sling arms (muzzle down)

(c) Cross body sling arms (muzzle down)

(d) Tactical sling (for personnel armed with shotguns with foldable stocks and tactical slings)

(3) Clearing Barrel Procedures. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2. These clearing barrel procedures are mandated for use throughout the Navy.

(4) Marksmanship Fundamentals. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(5) Characteristics/Nomenclature. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(6) Assembly/Disassembly. For guidance on the assembly/disassembly of the shotgun as well as cleaning, lubricating, and function check, refer to Maintenance Requirement Card (MRC).

(7) Operation. The operation portion of the training covers function checks, unloading and loading the weapon, and firing the weapon, see reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(8) Stoppages/Remedial Actions. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j, paragraph 5 of this enclosure, and reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2.

(9) Use of Deadly Force. Reference (d), SECNAVINST 5500.29C governs the use of deadly force and carrying of firearms by Navy personnel.

5. Remedial Actions. While on the range the shooters shall perform their own remedial actions during the course of fire unless there is a possibility of a bore obstruction or unless directed to do otherwise by the RSO. If the shooter does not finish the course of fire in the allotted time, the RSO shall determine the number of saved rounds and alibi rounds. See enclosure (1) paragraph 6j for further guidance on remedial action policy. See reference (h), NTRP 3-07.2.2, for specific remedial action procedures for the 12-gauge shotgun.

6. Required Semiannual Sustainment Training. Semiannual sustainment training shall include the same marksmanship/safety/weapon familiarization training as qualification fire. Simulator practice is also encouraged.

7. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC) shall be used. Prior to the use of any type of ammunition, a non-combat expenditure allocation (NCEA) must be established for the requesting unit.

b. Standard issue 12 gauge .00-buck or slug shells shall be used on the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course. In situations where environmental concerns preclude the use of standard shotgun shells lead-free or non-toxic shells may be used.

8. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course

a. Purpose. The purpose of the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course (SPWC) is to experience and test the ability of the shooter to effectively engage targets in less than ideal, static conditions. The RSO should choose an activity relative to the shooters physical condition to elevate the heart rate of the shooter directly prior to commencing the SPWC. Great care should be taken to not exhaust personnel to the point of being unsafe during the course of fire. Running in place with no weapon for 2 minutes is suggested. MSC personnel are exempt

from the pre-fire physical activity requirement of this course of fire. The shooter to coach ratio is 1 to 1. This course of fire is intended to be conducted for only one shooter at a time.

b. Description. The course shall consist of 18 rounds fired with the 12-gauge shotgun using .00-buck shot (or optional slug rounds for the first station), in 3 minutes. Shooters advance from the ready line, which is behind the 25-yard line. During the course of fire, the line coach shall accompany the shooter ensuring to never move or place themselves in front of the muzzle of the weapon. The line coach should be positioned slightly behind, and to the strong side of the shooter in order to watch loading procedures, ensure proper operation of the safety, and ensure muzzle discipline. Upon completion of firing from each station the shooter shall continue to keep their finger on the trigger and the weapon on FIRE with the muzzle pointed downrange and briefly scan the threat area to ensure the threat has been cancelled. The threat area is defined as the multiple target area for the particular station. Scanning should not exceed past these boundaries due to safety considerations. The shooter then shall remove their finger from the trigger guard and place the weapon on SAFE prior to loading and moving to the next firing station. Shooters shall not move from one position/station to the next with a Condition 1 weapon. Line coaches must ensure that the shooter moves between firing positions with a condition 3 or a clear weapon only.

c. Targets. This course of fire uses three targets. Targets are numbered from left to right 1-2-3 respectively. The "E" silhouette target is recommended for this course of fire, but the B-21 or Transition Target II may also be used.

d. Firing Stations

- (1) Station One. 25 yards, "tall barricade," standing.
- (2) Station Two. 20 yards, "low barricade," kneeling.
- (3) Station Three. 15 yards, "no barricade," standing.
- (4) Station Four. 10 yards, "no barricade," standing underarm (hip).

e. Course of Fire

- (1) After physical activity, the shooter is issued a clear shotgun with 18 rounds of ammunition. Shooter shall stow

ammunition as directed. Upon signal from the RSO, the shooter and line coach advance to station 1.

(2) Station 1. Combat load 5 rounds (1 round through the ejection port directly into the chamber, 4 rounds loaded in magazine tube) of .00-buck shot or slugs, fire at target 1, standing shoulder position "tall barricade." Patrol load 4 rounds .00-buck (all rounds in magazine tube, none chambered) prior to moving, and advance to the next position.

(3) Station 2. Fire 4 rounds at targets 3-2-3-2 respectively (2-3-2-3 for left handed shooters), kneeling position, from the side of the "short barricade." Patrol load 4 rounds .00-buck (none chambered) prior to moving, and advance to the next position.

(4) Station 3. Fire 4 rounds at targets 3-2-3-2, standing shoulder position, "no barricade." Patrol load 3 rounds .00-buck (none chambered), and advance to final position.

(5) Station 4. Fire 3 rounds at targets 1-2-3, standing underarm (hip) position, "no barricade." Combat load and fire 2 rounds .00-buck at targets 2-3. Course complete. The shooter clears the weapon, and calls clear.

(6) At this point the line coach joins the shooter, and they both check to ensure the weapon is clear. The line coach then scores and replaces the targets.

f. Summary Table - Shotgun Practical Weapons Course

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
25	5	Combat load 5 rds, Fire 5 rds, patrol load 4 rds	Standing barricade, Standing shoulder position
20	4	Fire 4 rds, patrol load 4 rds	Low barricade, Kneeling position
15	4	Fire 4 rds, patrol load 3 rds.	No barricade Standing shoulder position
10	5	Fire 3 rds, combat load 2 rds, fire 2 rds, clear weapon.	No barricade Standing underarm (hip) position

g. Scoring the Shotgun Practical Weapons Course

Scoring is performed by counting the number of hits within the silhouette of the target. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Minimum Qualifying Scores

25-yard range, .00-Buck only.	. . . . .	30 hits Target 2
25-yard range, slug and .00-Buck	. . . . .	3 slug hits Target 1, 30 hits each Targets 2&3

Qualification Criteria for Light and Medium Machineguns

1. Qualification Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with the MK46 MOD0, MK43 MOD0, M60 (series), or M240 (series) machineguns shall qualify per this enclosure. All Navy personnel who employ these machineguns with the bipod or in a mounted free-gun mode shall shoot the Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod. All Navy Personnel assigned to crews that employ medium machineguns with a tripod and traversing and elevating (T&E) mechanism shall shoot the Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism.

2. Prerequisite. Attend classroom training on safety, nomenclature, assembly/disassembly, range commands, sight alignment, load/download, remedial actions, transportation, hot gun procedures, characteristics of fire, classes of fire, fire control, methods of target engagement, and tactical employment of the machinegun.

3. Sustainment Criteria. All Navy personnel armed with light or medium machineguns must requalify annually on their designated course of fire.

4. Weapons Conditions for Light and Medium Machineguns

<u>Weapon Condition</u>	<u>Description</u>
Condition 1	Bolt locked to the rear, weapon on SAFE, belt of ammunition is loaded in feed tray, cover is closed.
Condition 2	Does not apply to light or medium machineguns
Condition 3	The bolt is forward, chamber is empty, weapon on FIRE, belt of ammunition is loaded in feed tray, cover is closed.
Condition 4	The bolt is forward, chamber is empty, weapon on FIRE, feed tray is clear of ammunition, cover is closed.

5. Ammunition

a. Only ammunition issued through the Navy Stock System by the Naval Operations Logistics Support Center (NOLSC) shall be used. Standard issue 5.56mm or 7.62mm linked ammunition shall be used.

6. Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod

a. Description. This is a 100-round qualification course fired on a 15-yard range using the target specified in each phase. Safety is paramount, and any unsafe shooter shall not be allowed to continue on this course. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. If the machinegun is not configured for use with a bipod, the machinegun may be fired from a mounted position as long as no T&E mechanism is used. Upon completion of the firing portion, shooters must properly disassemble and clean the machinegun. The gun shall be inspected by the instructor, and then assembled by the shooter.

b. Course of Fire. Using the targets specified, the following course of fire shall be used. Each sequence begins with the machinegun on the deck and pointed downrange, and the shooter standing behind the weapon with a belt containing the required rounds of ammunition.

(1) Phase One

22 rounds sight in and alignment, no time limit
Weapon Condition: 4
Target: Rifle "A" Reduced 25 yards - Enclosure (6)
pg. 4
Position: Prone
Command: On command shooter shall load and make ready, and fire.
Points: No scoring for this sequence

(2) Phase Two

12 rounds in 40 seconds
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Standing to Prone (shooter w/rounds in hand)
Target: Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards - Enclosure (6)
pg. 9
Command: On command shooter shall drop, load and make ready, and fire
Points: 12 (one per hit in target)

12 rounds in 30 seconds
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Standing to Prone (shooter w/rounds in hand)

Target: Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards - Enclosure
(6) pg. 9
Command: On command shooter shall drop, load and
make ready, and fire
Points: 12 (one point per hit in target)

24 rounds in 45 seconds
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Standing to Prone (shooter w/rounds in
hand)
Target: Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards - Enclosure
(6) pg. 9
Command: On command shooter shall drop, load and
make ready, and fire. Shooter shall change barrel
upon completion.
Points: 24 (one point per hit in target)

(3) Phase Three

6 rounds in 6 seconds
Weapon Condition: 1
Position: Prone
Target: Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards - Enclosure (6)
pg. 6
Command: On command shooter shall load and make
ready. On command shooter shall fire. Clock starts
on the fire command.
Points: 60 (ten points per hit)

12 rounds in 45 seconds
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Standing to Prone (shooter w/rounds in
hand)
Target: Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards - Enclosure (6)
pg. 6
Command: On command shooter shall drop, load and
make ready, and fire
Points: 60 (five point per hit)

12 rounds in 45 seconds
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Standing to Prone (shooter w/rounds in
hand)
Target: Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards - Enclosure (6)
pg. 6

Command: On command shooter shall drop, load and
make ready, and fire
Points: 60 (five point per hit)

c. Summary Table - Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod

Yard Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
15	22	22 rds/ no time limit	Sight in, Prone 25 yds rifle "A" target
15	48	12 rds/40 sec. 1 pt/hit 12 rds/30 sec. 1 pt/hit 24 rds/45 sec. 1 pt/hit	Prone Standing to prone Standing to prone 3 reduced silhouette Targets
15	30	6 rds/6 sec. 10 pts/hit 12 rds/45 sec. 5 pts/hit 12 rds/45 sec. 5 pts/hit	Prone Standing to prone Standing to prone 3 rifle sustainment targets

d. Scoring for the Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod

Scoring is performed by counting the number of hits within the scoring area of the designated targets. The scoring area of the Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards target is within the ring surrounding the bull's eye. A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 228

Minimum Qualifying Score 160

7. Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism

a. Description. This is a 100-round qualification course fired on a 10-meter range using the 10-meter machinegun target. After each crewmember has completed all four phases of fire, the barrel shall be changed by the team using the hot glove. Safety is paramount, and any unsafe shooter shall not be allowed to continue on this course. Any non-fired rounds due to weapon malfunctions shall be fired as an alibi. Upon completion of the firing portion, the student must properly disassemble and clean the machinegun. The gun shall be inspected by the instructor, and then assembled by the shooter.

b. Course of Fire

(1) Phase One

10 rounds sight in and alignment, no time limit
Weapon Condition: 4
Position: Prone
Command: On command only, load and make ready, and fire
Pasters: 1 and 2
Fire two bursts of five rounds each, one burst in each paster.
Points: None

(2) Phase Two

12 rounds, no time limit
Weapon Condition: 4
Command: On command only, load and make ready, and fire
Pasters: 3 through 4
Fire two bursts of six rounds, one burst in each paster, fixed fire.
Points: One for each hit plus bonus points (see paragraph 7d of this enclosure)

(3) Phase Three

30 rounds, 3 minutes
Weapon Condition: 4
Command: On command only, load and make ready, and fire
Pasters: 5 through 6
Fire five bursts of six rounds, one burst in each paster, traversing and searching fire.
Points: One for each hit plus bonus points (see paragraph 7d of this enclosure)

Note: Three blank pasters between 5 and 6

(4) Phase Four

48 rounds, 3 minutes
Weapon Condition: 4
Command: On command only, load and make ready and fire
Pasters: 7 through 8

Fire eight bursts of six rounds, one burst in each paster, traversing and searching fire.
Points: One for each hit plus bonus points (see paragraph 7d of this enclosure)

Note: Six blank pasters between 7 and 8

c. Summary Table - Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism

Meter Line	Rounds	Sequence	Remarks
10	10	6 rds/ no time limit	Sight in, Prone Pasters 1-2
10	12	2 bursts/6 rnds each No time limit, 1 pt/hit + bonus pts	Prone Pasters 1-4 Fixed fire
10	30	5 bursts/6 rnds each 3 min., 1 pt/hit + bonus pts	Prone Pasters 5-6 Traversing and Searching fire
10	48	8 bursts/6 rnds each 3 min., 1 pt/hit + bonus pts	Prone Pasters 7-8 Traversing and Searching fire

d. Scoring for the Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism

One point is given for each hit, not to exceed six in each scoring space. A bonus of two points is given for each scoring space hit, regardless of the number of hits within each space. Thus, the shooter may receive a maximum of 8 points per scoring area (six points for six hits plus two bonus points). A failure to qualify requires additional training.

Possible Score. 120

Minimum Qualifying Score 63

TARGETS

1. The targets used for the various courses of fire are as follows:

a. Basic Handgun Course

- (1) Transition Target (Transtar) II
- (2) B-21

b. Navy Handgun Qualification Course

- (1) Transtar II
- (2) B-21
- (3) Transtar I (15 yard ranges)

c. Handgun Lowlight Course

- (1) "E" Silhouette
- (2) B-21
- (3) Transtar II

d. Handgun Practical Weapons Course

- (1) "E" Silhouette
- (2) B-21
- (3) Transtar II
- (4) Transtar I (15 yard ranges)

e. Handgun Practical Weapons Course - Mobile Ranges

- (1) Transtar I
- (2) "E" Silhouette
- (3) B-21
- (4) Transtar II

- f. Rifle Qualification Course (Qualification)
 - (1) Rifle "A" Target (200 yard ranges)
 - (2) 25 Meter Zeroing Target M16A2 (25 yard ranges)
 - (3) Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards (25 yd ranges)
 - (4) Rifle "A" Target Reduced 15 Yards (15 yd ranges)
- g. Rifle Qualification Course (Sustainment)
 - (1) Rifle "A" Target (200 yard ranges)
 - (2) 25 Meter Zeroing Target M16A2 (25 yd ranges)
 - (3) Rifle Sustainment Target 25 Yards (25 yd ranges)
 - (4) Rifle Sustainment Target 15 Yards (15 yd ranges)
- h. Rifle Lowlight Course
 - (1) "E" Silhouette Reduced 50 Yards (15 yd ranges)
- i. Shotgun Practical Weapons Course
 - (1) "E" Silhouette
 - (2) B-21
 - (3) Transtar II
 - (4) Transtar I (15 yard ranges)
- j. Machinegun Qualification Course - Bipod
 - (1) Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards
 - (2) "E" Silhouette Reduced 100 Yards
 - (3) Rifle Sustainment Target 25 Yards

k. Machinegun Qualification Course - Tripod/T&E Mechanism

(1) 10 M Machinegun Target

2. Target Sources

a. The following targets are available through the Navy Supply System:

<u>Target Name</u>	<u>National Stock Number</u>
Rifle "A" Target	6920-00-627-4071
25 M Zeroing Target M16A2	6920-01-253-4005
"E" Silhouette Target	6920-00-795-1806
10 M Machinegun Target	6920-00-078-5123

b. The Transtar I and Transtar II Targets are available from the following Source:

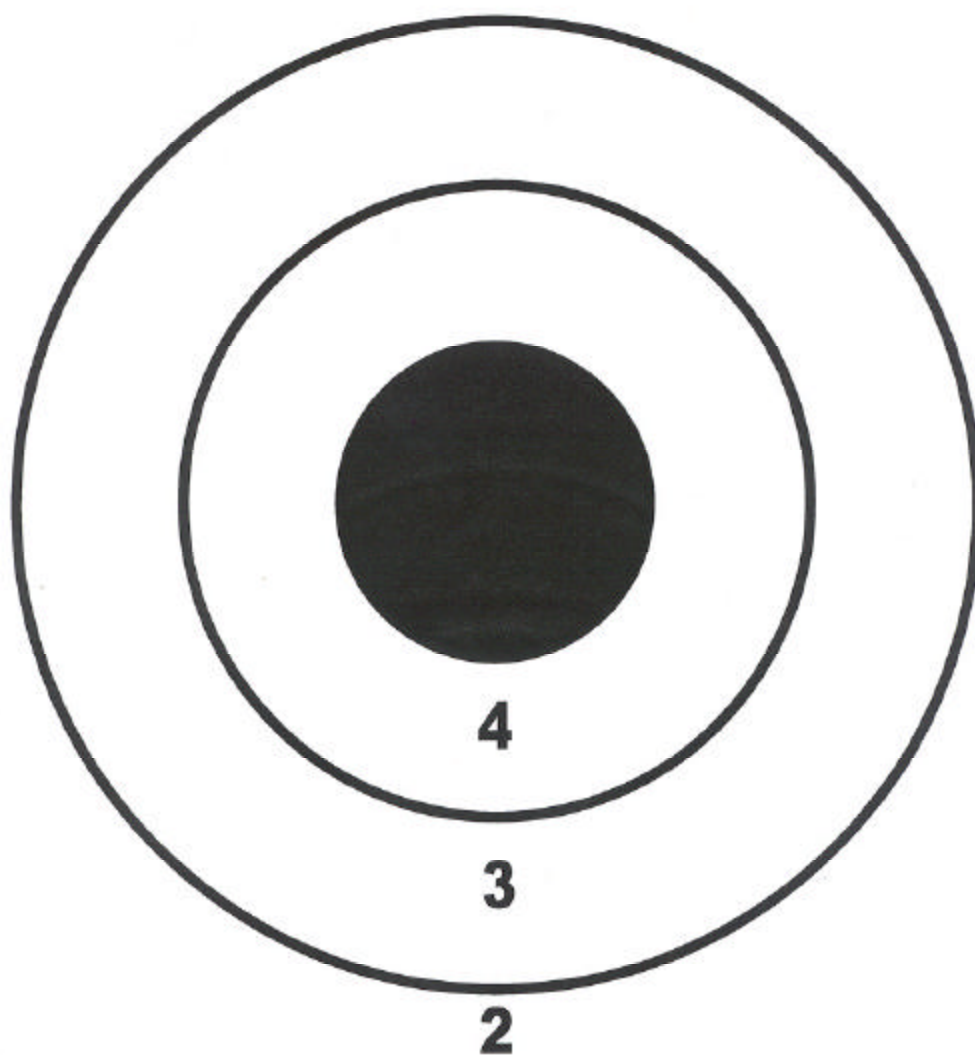
Unicor Federal Prison Industries
400 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20534
DC Area 202-305-3756
Toll Free 1-800-827-3168
Fax 202-305-7353
www.unicor.gov

<u>Target Name</u>	<u>Item Number</u>
Transtar I	048004018099
Transtar II	048004018101

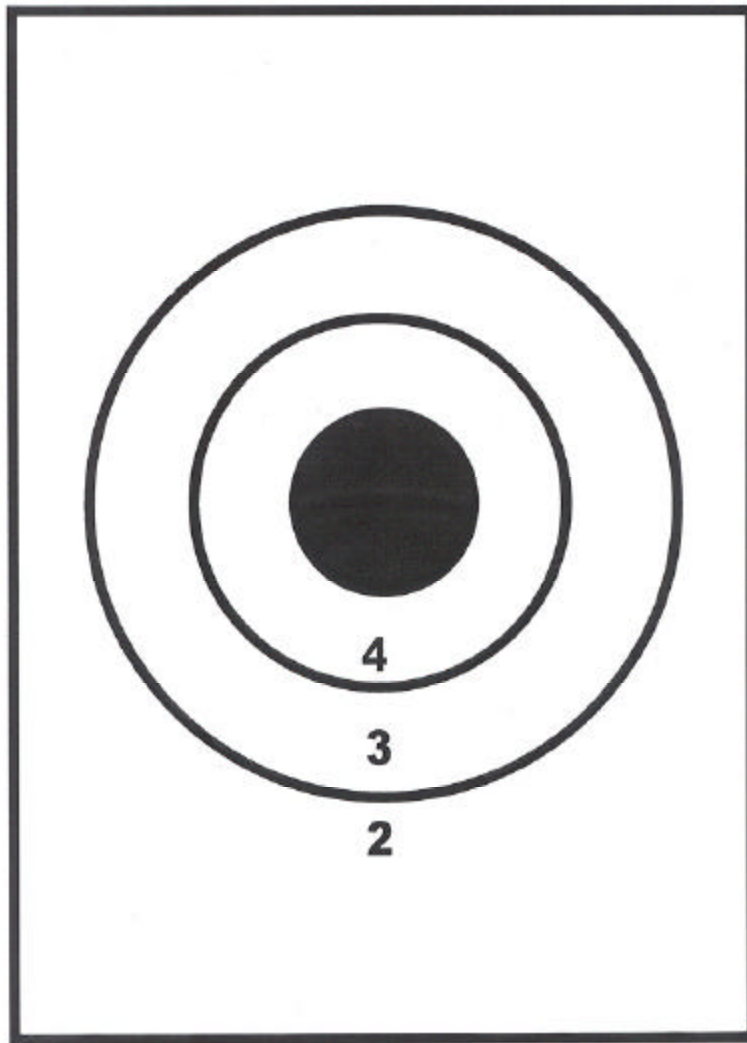
c. The B-21 Target is available from various commercial sources. The B-21 Target used in Navy pistol qualification courses is the full-sized B-21 Target.

d. The following targets are reproduced in this enclosure:

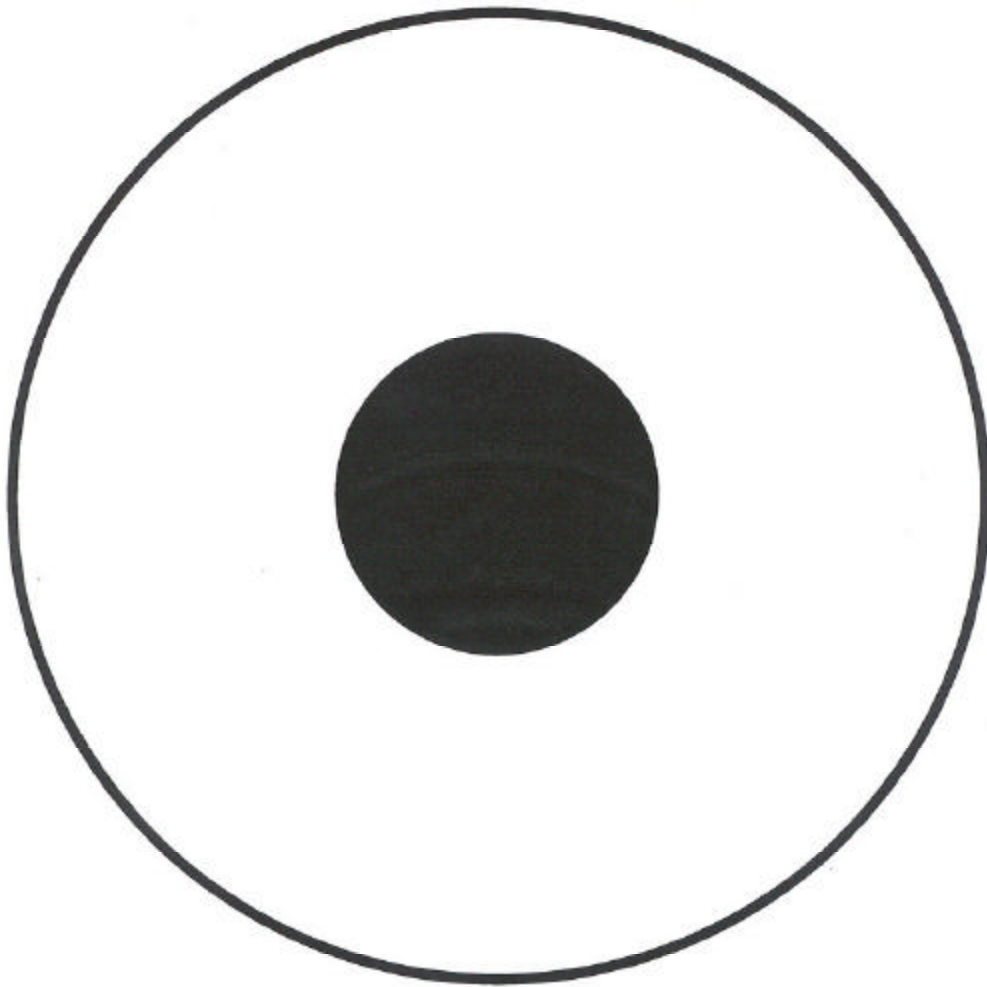
<u>Target Name</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Rifle "A" Reduced 25 Yards	4
Rifle "A" Reduced 15 Yards	5
Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards	6
Rifle Sustainment 15 Yards	7
Reduced Silhouette 50 Yards	8
Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards	9



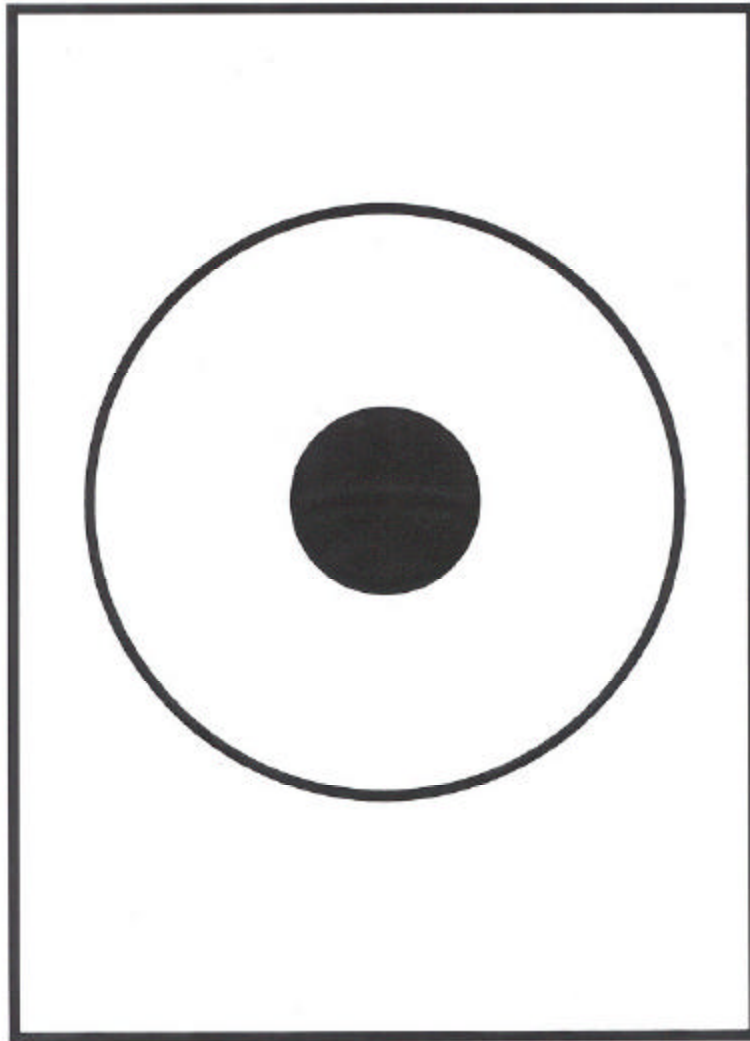
Rifle "A" Target Reduced 25 Yards



Rifle "A" Target Reduced 15 Yards

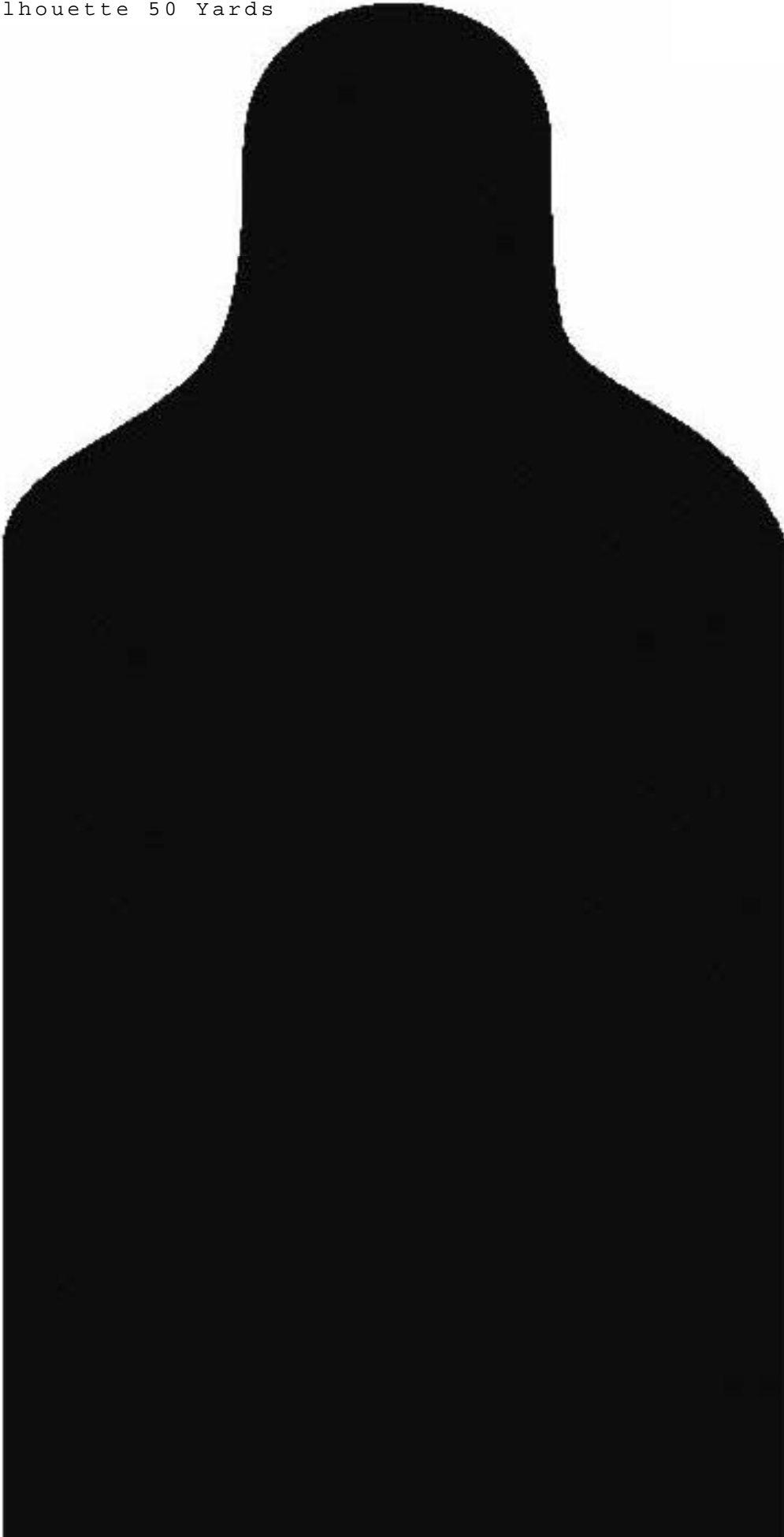


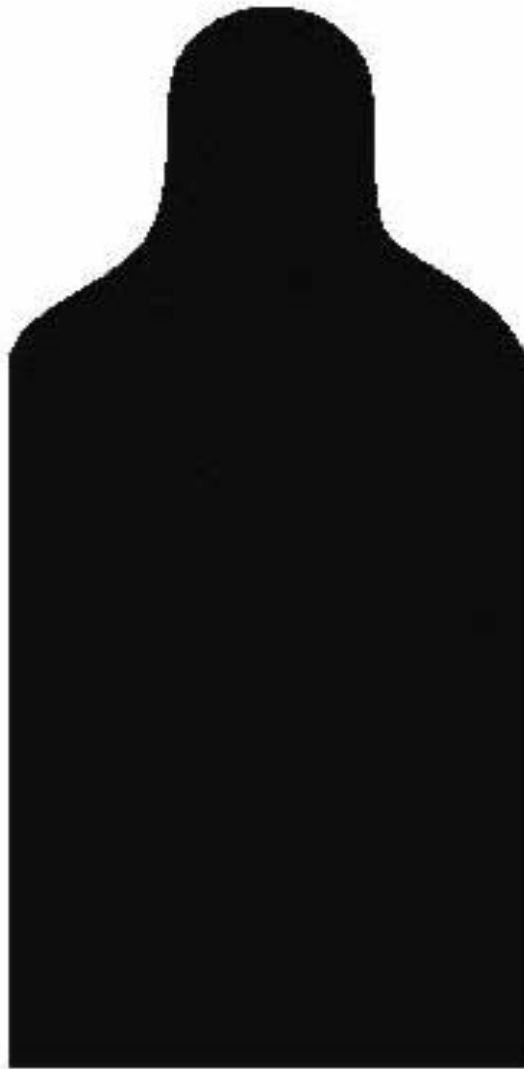
Rifle Sustainment 25 Yards



Rifle Sustainment 15 Yards

Reduced Silhouette 50 Yards





Reduced Silhouette 100 Yards

SMALL ARMS QUALIFICATIONS RECORD

SHIP OR STATION		DIVISION OR ACTIVITY			PAGE OF PAGES	
PLACE		WEAPON FIRED	COURSE FIRED		DATE OF FIRING	
FULL NAME	SSN	RANK/ RATE	TOTAL SCORE	QUALIFICATION		
				EXPERT	SHARP- SHOOTER	MARKSMAN
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE RECORD QUALIFICATION WAS CONDUCTED PER OPNAVINST 3591.1D						
SIGNATURE OF RANGE SAFETY OFFICER						RATE

DISTRIBUTION:
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OPNAV 3591/1

Enclosure (7)